

83 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Library of APOLLICON sent  
to Rome from Athens by Sulla

83 AD

Futile German  
expedition of Domitian

Domitian took title Germanicus  
for his victory over the Chatti,  
a German tribe.

German Campaign ; victory  
over the Chatti

Empress Domitia Longina,  
daughter of NERO's famous  
general CORBULANUS was exiled in 83

Domitian is said to have  
divorced her for adultery with Paris,  
an actor, at some point early in his  
reign. She was sent into exile, and  
her lover cut down in the public  
street. Domitian then took to bed,

Julia, his niece (daughter of Titus)  
and openly cohabited with her.

However, he soon became reconciled  
with Domitia through the pressure  
of popular feeling, and married  
her again.

It is said that she eventually  
encouraged Domitian's murder.

Agricola had hoped to complete the conquest of Scotland, but Drimton had to use his resources and army on the Danube & versus the Dacians.

83

Domitian changed the months  
of Sept and Oct. to GERMANICUS  
and DOMITIANUS



Domitian awarded himself a triumph at Rome and the victory title 'Germanicus' for his success against them

## MONS GRAUPIUS

JULIUS AGRICOLA conducted the last great battle which took place at an unknown site called Mons GRAUPIUS, perhaps not far from the Moray FIRTH. There AGRICOLA faced the CALEDONIAN warrior-chief CALGAEUS. An initial exchange of missiles was followed by the irresistible advance of the Roman army - about 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry - until the

Caledonian lines were broken and put  
to flight. The Caledonians lost about  
10,000 men, the Romans, fewer than  
400. Yet the crushing victory was not  
followed up, largely because trouble on the  
Danube frontier necessitated the transfer of Roman  
troops there. The Roman conquest of north  
Britain was, as a result, never consolidated.  
Within a generation, the Roman garrisons  
had retreated to the TONE-SOLWAY isthmus  
where Hadrian's wall was to be built.

83-94

Domitian rebuilt many of the structures destroyed in the great fire of Titus's reign, including the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. He also undertook a whole series of major new monuments, including an impressive stadium (now the Piazza Navona), the Forum of Nerva (dedicated by his successor) and TEMPLE GENTIS FLAVIAE (Temple

of the Florian family

83A0

The governor of Britain, was  
JULIUS AGRICOLA. He defeated  
the CALEDONII in the Scottish  
Highlands; the conquest of all  
of Great Britain seemed to have  
finally been achieved

AD 83

Leader CALGACUS lead the CALEDONII  
(northern tribe of Scotland) against  
the Roman general AGRICOLA  
at MONS GRAUPIUS - This  
decisive battle marked the end  
of native resistance in the  
north for at least one generation  
30,000 native warriors faced  
AGRICOLA. 10,000 lost their lives. These  
warriors came from all the tribes of  
the north united under Caledonian  
leadership.